

## COPPER PRODUCTION.

May's Increase Over April—Some Interesting Figures.

New York Journal of Commerce: The regular monthly meeting of the Copper Producers' Association was held yesterday, when the figures of production for May were discussed. These showed an aggregate output for the month of 22,053 tons, against 19,354 tons in April. This increase, however, is of less significance when comparison is made with May, 1898, when the output was 22,740 tons. In all cases the long ton is meant. Allowing for an increase of 10 per cent from year to year, as is ordinarily done, the figures for May, 1899, should, it will be seen, have been materially larger. The increase, as compared with April's figures, is said to be mainly due to a large production by the Anaconda Mine, the output of which in April was below the normal.

About half the month's production was contributed by Montana mines, the total being about 21,200,000 pounds. The output of the Lake Superior mines was about 12,200,000 pounds, which is a decrease of nearly 3,000,000 pounds from the 15,200,000 of the previous year. On the other hand, increased their production from 10,100,000 pounds in May, 1898, to 10,900,000 in the same month of the present year.

The total output of copper in the United States since January 1, is reported at 102,748 tons, against 101,096 tons for the first five months of 1898, thus showing only a very slight increase.

These figures are held by many to constitute a strong argument for firm prices in copper. It is claimed that the consumption of copper this year has increased 20 per cent, while stocks of spot copper, both here and in Europe, have been generally depleted. In fact, all the leading copper mining companies are said to be practically sold ahead, at least until September 1.

There was a falling off in consumption recently, owing to the extreme rise in prices, but the demand is now said to have been renewed.

In connection with the current boom in copper and copper stocks the following figures of dividends by leading companies, as compiled by D. Houston & Co., copper brokers of this city, may be of interest:

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR PAID BY COPPER MINING COMPANIES SINCE JANUARY 1, 1899:

Boston & Montana	\$1,650,000
Osceola Con. Mfg. Co.	270,000
Tamarack Mfg. Co.	200,000
Columbia & Idaho	640,000
Parrot S. & C. Co.	641,000
Anaconda Con. Mfg. Co.	1,500,000
Montana Ore. Pur.	240,000
Clayton Mfg. Co.	250,000
Wolverine Con. Mfg. Co.	80,000
Colorado Smelting & Mfg. Co.	350,000

Total in five months.....\$11,234,000

TOTAL DIVIDENDS BY THE FOLLOWING COPPER MINING COMPANIES TO JUNE 1, 1899:

Boston & Montana	\$1,650,000
Osceola Con. Mfg. Co.	270,000
Tamarack Mfg. Co.	200,000
Columbia & Idaho	640,000
Parrot S. & C. Co.	641,000
Anaconda Con. Mfg. Co.	1,500,000
Montana Ore. Pur.	240,000
Clayton Mfg. Co.	250,000
Wolverine Con. Mfg. Co.	80,000
Colorado Smelting & Mfg. Co.	350,000

Total dividends by eight companies.....\$10,478,000

In addition to the latter figures it may be mentioned that the Calumet & Hecla will disburse \$2,000,000 in dividends on June 28, the Tamarack Mining Company \$240,000 on June 27, while a dividend of \$3 a share aggregating \$273,000 was payable yesterday by the Osceola Consolidated Mining Company.

Four of the greatest and richest copper properties in this country are never quoted on the stock market, rarely ever heard of by the general public, because they are owned as practically close corporations. All four are located in Arizona. The United Verde, owned by Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, with the exception of one hundred shares owned by a lucky woman, who has been offered a fabulous price for them. It is said the United Verde is now paying \$10,000 a day net profit.

The Copper Queen at Bisbee, and the Detroit Copper Company at Clifton, Arizona, are owned by Phelps, Dodge & Company, of New York, who paid for them in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000 and are now deriving from them an annual net income of over a half million dollars. The Arizona Copper Company whose mines are also located at Clifton, is owned exclusively in Scotland and London. The properties having been bought in 1881 for something over \$2,500,000, and is now paying 12 per cent dividend on a capitalization of \$5,000,000 pounds sterling, or rather more than \$8,000,000 of our money.

West Virginia Pensions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—Pensions have been granted to West Virginia applicants as follows:

Original—Joseph L. Buckley, Parkersburg, \$6; Lewis C. Queen, Queen's Ridge, \$6; William Charnock, Wheeling, \$6; Thomas S. Terrell, Knoxville, \$6.

Increase—James McKinley, Skull Run, \$12 to \$21; Benjamin F. Westlake, Elm Grove, \$10 to \$24; Joseph Burnell McPeak, Mountville, \$8 to \$10; John Moore, Ravenswood, \$10 to \$30.

Release—Levi W. Starkey, Robinson's Mills, \$17.

Restoration and release—Joseph R. Mathews, deceased, Buckhannon, \$24.

Widows—Virginia L. Campbell, Smithville, \$12; Linnie Mathers, Buckhannon, \$8.

Dependent—Minor of George W. Mackinson, Elm Grove, \$10.

Other pensions granted are:

Mary E. Los, widow, West Wheeling, O. S. William Lapp, California, Pa., increase, \$6 to \$8; minor of Barton E. Filby, Waynesburg, Pa., \$10.

An Ominous Omen.

LONDON, Ky., June 18.—A messenger just from Manchester says Judge Eversole will not go to Hyden to-morrow to open court, owing to the danger of passing through Clay county.

Sam and Lee Baker, friends of the Whites and Howards, passed through here to-night, going back home to fight it out if necessary. The quiet at Manchester is believed to precede more bloodshed.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chills Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

CASTORIA.

The Kid You Have Always Bought.

Signature of J. C. Atkinson.



## ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

England Must Choose Between U. S. and Canadian Dominion.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says:

Canada has served notice on England that she must choose between the United States and her North American Dominion in the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question.

It is stated on the highest authority that this statement represents accurately the conditions submitted to England, which has delayed the negotiations between Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury on the provisional line of the modus vivendi.

This position of Canada is known here officially. The official to whom it is known feels authorized in saying that there are only two ways out of the difficulty. First, that Canada will voluntarily recede from her demands for a Pacific tidewater port; or, second, that the United States shall surrender the principle laid down by Secretary Hay in his tentative boundary line, that America will not grant temporarily or otherwise any port facilities to the Canadians.

That Canada will yield is considered by state department officials who have discussed the new and acute phases of the situation as improbable.

It is asserted on authority that England has been forced to yield to Canada and that the United States and England are wider apart to-day in the controversy since the adjournment of the high joint commission.

The present situation in the light of this important news is that the conflict which the provisional boundary line was intended to prevent may be precipitated at any moment and with greater show of probability when it becomes known that England has decided to stand irrevocably behind Canada.

Denied in London.

LONDON, June 19.—The officials of the colonial office, to-day, were shown the dispatch from Washington, saying that Canada had served notice on Great Britain that she must choose between the United States and her North American Dominion on the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute. They declared that the story is wrong both in substance and fact, and that it can be further reaffirmed that a modus vivendi was reached early last week, as cable to the Associated Press at the time. The arrangement, which was a verbal one, deals with the question on broad lines. One or two minor details are still under discussion, and when they are settled a final arrangement will be drawn up.

Generally speaking, it may be said that the boundary agreed upon follows the summits of the White and Chilcot passes.

Fruitless Heroism.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—Blaise Patrie, a railroad section hand, proved himself a hero to-day and was fatally injured in an attempt to save a woman from death. Mrs. Jennie Price, who lived on Webster street, was riding a wheel across the Lake Shore track at the entrance to Gordon park and fell in front of an approaching train. Patrie, who had been detailed to assist the flagman at the crossing, ran to Mrs. Price's assistance, but both he and the woman were run down. Mrs. Price lost a leg and an arm and suffered a fracture of the skull, while her rescuer was struck by the pilot of the engine and was picked up senseless from a bad wound in the head. The woman retained consciousness, but the physicians say she will die.

Failure of Disarmament Scheme.

BERLIN, June 18.—The Kolnische Zeitung to-day announces the "complete failure" of the disarmament committee of the peace conference at The Hague. Several provisions, it asserts, have been adopted in the committee by equal vote, but all of these, it predicts, will fail in the plenary sitting.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Money on call steady at 2 1/2 per cent; last loan 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 1/4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4 57 1/2 @ 4 58 for demand and at \$4 55 1/2 @ 4 56 for sixty days; posted rates \$4 55 1/2 @ 4 57 and \$4 59. Commercial bills \$4 55 1/2. Silver certificates 60 1/2 @ 62c. Bar silver 60 1/2c. Mexican dollars 48 1/2c.

Government bonds irregular. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds easier.

Speculation in stocks has evidently reached a sort of equatorial line and is hopelessly becalmed in the doldrums with not enough headway to indicate in which direction its course shall be finally shaped. Dealings to-day continued profoundly dull and outside of movements of a few special stocks which were influenced by individual causes, the day's events were inconsequential. As is only natural in a market where the buying demand is practically all the drift of prices was downward, even with a very small body of offerings to weigh on the market. There was in addition the sympathetic effects of an active liquidation, coupled with bear pressure in steel and wire. The net results for the day are losses in almost all cases and in quite a large number of cases these amount to as much as a point or over. Steel and Wire showed its weakness from the opening and dropped by successive stages without any determined support being manifest to a level nearly 34 per share below the price of Saturday. The confusion and uncertainty as to the declaration of a dividend at the coming meeting, due to the conflicting utterances of those connected with the property, showing the existing of a dispute among the directors themselves, are responsible for this weakness. Heavy lines of this stock were

taken on by operators on the confident assumption that a dividend was to be declared. Federal Steel and other stocks of companies in the steel trade dropped in sympathy. A buying demand for the Tennessee coal spread to Colorado Fuel, had a large influence in checking the decline in the whole group and affecting a partial recovery, except in Federal Steel, which sold at the lowest on the last sale at a net decline of over 2 points. The temporary strength displayed by sugar also served as a sustaining influence. The early drop in the wheat market stiffened the traders for a while, but they yielded again. The prevailing depression on foreign exchanges was an influence and the bears sold traction stocks on the theory that western street railroad strikes might spread. The Baltimore & Ohio stocks were rather conspicuously weak with no further explanation apparent than the decrease in net earnings, compared with last year. It is evident that the public and operators in stocks are waiting for the future course of events in the country's business and industry to become more clearly defined. Although the buying demand is at a standstill, present holders show no disposition to sell at present prices. There was some short selling evident to-day, but the borrowing demand for stocks is so small as to preclude the idea that a large short interest exists. The bears are apparently as disinclined to operate as the buyers. The consequence is the almost stagnant waiting market.

The course of railroad bonds tended to fall, but business in them was almost as quiet as that in stocks. Total sales, par value, \$1,395,000.

United States 3s coupon declined 1/4 and the old 4s coupon advanced 1/4 per cent in the bid price.

The total sales of stocks to-day amounted to \$35,348 shares.

STOCKS AND BOND QUOTATIONS.

U. S. 2s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 3s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 4s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 5s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 6s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 7s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 8s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 9s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 10s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 11s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 12s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 13s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 14s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 15s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 16s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 17s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 18s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 19s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 20s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 21s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 22s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 23s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 24s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 25s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 26s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 27s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 28s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 29s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 30s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 31s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 32s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 33s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 34s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 35s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 36s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 37s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 38s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 39s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 40s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 41s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 42s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 43s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 44s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 45s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 46s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 47s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 48s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 49s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 50s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 51s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 52s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 53s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 54s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 55s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 56s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 57s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 58s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 59s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 60s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 61s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 62s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 63s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 64s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 65s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 66s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 67s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 68s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 69s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 70s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 71s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 72s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 73s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 74s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 75s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 76s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 77s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 78s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 79s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 80s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 81s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 82s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 83s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 84s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 85s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 86s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 87s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 88s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 89s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 90s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 91s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 92s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 93s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 94s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 95s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 96s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 97s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 98s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 99s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 100s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 101s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 102s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 103s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 104s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 105s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 106s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 107s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 108s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 109s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 110s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 111s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 112s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 113s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 114s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 115s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 116s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 117s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 118s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 119s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 120s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 121s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 122s reg. 109 1/2; U. S. 123s reg. 109 1/2; U. 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